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EXAMINER
MURPHY, DILLON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/002,354	WILEY, JEFFREY G.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dillon J. Murphy	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 June 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the amendment filed on June 28, 2006.

- Claims 1-25 are pending. Claim 18 has been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Czyszczewski et al. (US 6,577,907), hereafter referred to as Czyszczewski.

Regarding claim 18, Czyszczewski teaches a multifunction device (figure 1, #10)

comprising computer-readable media operatively associated with said multifunction

device and having computer-readable program code thereon including program code

(figure 1, multifunction controller comprises CPU (figure 2, #80), RAM, (figure 2, #85)

and ROM (figure 2, #90). ROM of figure 2 comprises a controller operating system #95

as well as a document processing pipeline #100) for identifying different types of

network destinations to receive a document (col 6, In 62-67, when new devices are

added to the network, a global database is updated, identifying available network

destinations on the network), program code for automatically determining at least one

document property (Czyszczewski, fig 9d, and col 7, ln 48-54, wherein upon selecting a

format, formatting inherently automatically determines and configures a document

property. Formatting was selected for a network destination, formatting includes but is

not limited to automatically configuring a document property, therefore property

configuring is based on a network destination) for optimizing output at each of said

different types of network destinations (Czyszczewski, fig 9D, wherein document

properties in PDF format are optimized for viewing and printing, and wherein document

properties in text format are optimized for importing a document into a word processor

for editing), program code for formatting the at least one document property of said

document for each of said different types of network destinations (col 7, ln 12-19, one

scanning operation is required to allow a user to send a document to each of the

different types of network devices including local printers, network printers, fax

machines, or e-mail addresses. Formatting occurs once to process document for each

destination, col 7, ln 48-54. Also col 8, ln 61-64, wherein converting formats

automatically formats at least one document property, as explained below in the

Response to Arguments), and program code for sending said formatted document from

said multifunction device to each of said different types of network destinations (col 7, ln

19-22, document is sent to selected network destinations), wherein said document is

imaged only once for delivery to each of said different types of network destinations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1-7, 11-14, and 19-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Czyszczewski et al. (US 6,577,907) in view of Quine (US 6782415),

hereafter referred to as Czyszczewski and Quine.

Regarding claim 1, Czyszczewski teaches a document delivery method

comprising: identifying different types of network destinations for receiving a document

(col 6, ln 62-67, when new devices are added to the network, a global database is

updated, identifying available network destinations on the network); formatting said

document for each of said different types of network destinations without re-imaging

said document (col 7, ln 12-19, one scanning operation allows a user to send a

document to different types of network devices including local printers, network printers,

fax machines, or e-mail addresses. Formatting occurs to process document for each

destination, col 7, ln 48-54); automatically configuring at least one property of said

document based on said different types of network destinations (Czyszczewski, fig 9d,

and col 7, ln 48-54, wherein upon selecting a format, formatting inherently automatically

configures a document property. Formatting was selected for a network destination,

formatting includes but is not limited to automatically configuring a document property,

therefore property configuring is based on a network destination) for optimizing output of

said document at said different types of network destinations (Czyszczewski, fig 9D,

wherein document properties in PDF format are optimized for viewing and printing, and

wherein document properties in text format are optimized for importing a document into

a word processor for editing); and sending said formatted document to each of said

different types of network destinations from a multifunction device (col 7, In 19-22,

document is sent to selected network destinations). Czyszczewski does not teach a

method of receiving a document based on a preferred mode of receipt by the recipient.

Quine, however, teaches a method for document delivery comprising receiving a

document based on a preferred mode of receipt by the recipient (Quine, col 4, In 47-67,

wherein delivery preferences are stored for each user and documents are delivered

according to recipient preferences). Additionally, Quine teaches a method of

automatically configuring document properties based on a network destination for

optimizing output of the document at the network destination (Quine, col 4, In 47-51,

wherein in a database system, user preferences regarding the preferred mode of

communication and the preferred format are defined for each user. See col 5, In 8-32,

wherein formats and corresponding document properties are automatically configured

for optimizing output of a document for different types of network destinations).

Czyszczewski and Quine are combinable because they are from a similar field

of endeavor of document delivery systems and method. At the time of the invention, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the

document delivery method of Quine comprising identifying network destinations based

on a preferred mode of receipt by the recipient with the document delivery method of

Czyszczewski comprising identifying, formatting, and sending a document to a recipient.

The motivation for doing so would have been to improve delivery speed, accuracy, and

effectiveness of the document delivery (Quine, col 7, ln 65-67, col 8, ln 1-14), as well as

to provide an improved architecture and user interface for a multifunction device,

(Czyszczewski, col 1, ln 34-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine

Quine with Czyszczewski to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, the combination of

Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein sending said formatted document

to each of said different types of network destinations is via serial transmission (col 5, ln

64-67 and col 6, ln 1-2, output devices are connected via LAN, which is by definition a

serial transmission network, wherein formatted documents are sent over the LAN).

Regarding claim 3, which depends from claim 1, the combination of

Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method further comprising converting said

document to electronic format, wherein said electronic document is formatted and sent

(col 26-32, documents can be held in memory of controller until a print request is

issued, for example. Controller comprises RAM (col 6, ln 8-15), therefore, document

must be in electronic format to be stored).

Regarding claim 4, which depends from claim 1, the combination of

Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein identifying said different types of

network destinations is based at least in part on a user selection (col 7, ln 16-17, user

selects a destination or destinations for a document).

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 1, the combination of
Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein identifying said different types of
network destinations is based at least in part on a user-sorted type of network
destination (Czyszczewski, col 11, ln 18-27, when identifying a particular destination,
user may limit identification by entering name of recipient to limit available network
destinations. See also Czyszczewski, col 11, ln 33-45, wherein the user is not limited to
sending a job to either a facsimile destination or electronic mail destination, but may
choose a plurality of destinations for a document. Also see Quine, col 2, ln 59-65,
wherein a user may sort destinations by desired parameters, e.g. location or job
description).

Regarding claim 6, which depends from claim 1, the combination of
Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein formatting said document is
automatically determined based at least in part on a property of the different types of
network destinations (Czyszczewski, col 8, ln 61-64, automatic formatting for printer,
depending on property of network destination. ASCII data is automatically formatted
into PostScript if the destination specified is a printer. Also see Quine, col 4, ln 60-67,
wherein method further comprises delivering document to a recipient in a preferred
format, wherein documents must be automatically formatted into preferred format).

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 1, the combination of
Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein formatting said document is based
at least in part on a property of the document (col 8, ln 40-67 and col 9, ln 1-12,
example formatting includes steps A-G. Step 'B,' used when operating in an image

quality mode, may be bypassed when a document does not include high-quality images).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a document delivery method comprising (Czyszczewski and Quine are combined as explained above in claim 1):

Converting a printed document to an electronic document only once with a multifunction device (Czyszczewski, figure 1, multifunction device #10 comprises scanner #20 which scans in documents. In col 26-32, documents can be held in memory of controller until a print request is issued, for example. Controller comprises RAM (col 6, ln 8-15), therefore, document must be in electronic format to be stored);

Identifying preferred network destinations for each of a plurality of recipients to receive said electronic document (Czyszczewski, col 6, ln 62-67, when new devices are added to the network, a global database is updated, identifying available network destinations on the network. Plurality of recipients is taught in col 7, ln 19-25 of Czyszczewski. See also Quine, col 4, ln 47-67, wherein network destinations are identified and stored for each user and documents are delivered according to recipient preferences);

Formatting said document for different types of said preferred network destinations (Czyszczewski, col 7, ln 12-19, one scanning operation allows a user to send a document to different types of network devices including local printers, network printers, fax machines, or e-mail addresses. Formatting occurs to process document for

each destination, col 7, ln 48-54. Preferred network devices are taught by Quine as

explained above);

Automatically configuring at least one property of said document based on said

different types of network destinations (Czyszczewski, fig 9d, and col 7, ln 48-54,

wherein upon selecting a format, formatting inherently automatically configures a

document property. Formatting was selected for a network destination, formatting

includes but is not limited to automatically configuring a document property, therefore

property configuring is based on a network destination) for optimizing output of said

document at said different types of network destinations (Czyszczewski, fig 9D, wherein

document properties in PDF format are optimized for viewing and printing, and wherein

document properties in text format are optimized for importing a document into a word

processor for editing. Also see Quine, col 4, ln 47-51, wherein in a database system,

user preferences regarding the preferred mode of communication and the preferred

format are defined for each user. See col 5, ln 8-32, wherein formats and

corresponding document properties are automatically configured for optimizing output of

a document for different types of network destinations); and

Sending said formatted electronic document from said multifunction device to

each of said plurality of recipients (Czyszczewski, col 7, ln 19-22, document is sent to

selected network destinations).

Regarding claim 12, which depends from claim 11, the combination of

Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein sending said formatted document

to each of said different types of network destinations is via serial transmission (col 5, ln

64-67 and col 6, ln 1-2, output devices are connected via LAN, which is by definition a serial transmission network, wherein formatted documents are sent over the LAN).

Regarding claim 13, which depends from claim 11, the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein identifying said different types of network destinations is based at least in part on a user-identified limitation (Czyszczewski, col 11, ln 18-27, when identifying a particular destination, user may limit identification by entering name of recipient to limit available network destinations. See also Czyszczewski, col 11, ln 33-45, wherein the user is not limited to sending a job to either a facsimile destination or electronic mail destination, but may choose a plurality of destinations for a document. Also see Quine, col 2, ln 59-65, wherein a user may sort destinations by desired parameters, e.g. location or job description).

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 11, the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a method wherein formatting said electronic document is based at least in part on the type of said network destination (Czyszczewski, col 8, ln 61-64, automatic formatting for printer, depending on property of network destination. ASCII data is automatically formatted into PostScript if the destination specified is a printer. Also see Quine, col 4, ln 60-67, wherein method further comprises delivering document to a recipient in a preferred format, wherein documents must be automatically formatted into preferred format).

Regarding claim 19, which depends from claim 18, the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a multifunction device further comprising an interface for receiving at least one user selection (col 6, ln 18-20, touch screen provides the

Graphical User Interface (GUI) to the user of the multifunction device), wherein said

program code for identifying said different types of network destinations bases said

identification at least in part on said at least one user selection (col 7, ln 16-17, user

selects a destination or destinations for a document) and at least in part on a recipient

preference for receiving said document (Quine, col 4, ln 47-67, wherein delivery

preferences are stored for each user and destinations are identified and documents are

delivered according to recipient preferences).

Regarding claim 20, which depends from claim 19, the combination of

Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a multifunction device wherein said computer-

readable program code comprises program code for sorting said different types of

network destinations based on said at least one user selection (Czyszczewski, col 11, ln

18-27, when identifying a particular destination, user may limit identification by entering

name of recipient to limit available network destinations. See also Czyszczewski, col

11, ln 33-45, wherein the user is not limited to sending a job to either a facsimile

destination or electronic mail destination, but may choose a plurality of destinations for a

document. Also see Quine, col 2, ln 59-65, wherein a user may sort destinations by

desired parameters, e.g. location or job description)

Regarding claim 21, which depends from claim 18, the combination of

Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a multifunction device further comprising a computer-

readable address book for identifying said different types of preferred network

destinations (Czyszczewski, col 11, ln 66-67 and col 12 ln 1-23, user may browse

through address book to identify fax numbers, e-mail addresses, phone numbers, and

the like of, a network destination. See also Quine, col 4, ln 47-67, wherein delivery preferences are stored for each user and destinations are identified and documents are delivered according to recipient preferences).

Regarding claim 22, which depends from claim 18, the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a multifunction device wherein said computer-readable program code comprises program code for configuring a property of said document for each of said different types of network destinations (col 8, ln 5-7, drivers for formatting document are adapted for different network destinations, also col 8, ln 12-15, instead of Postscript formatting for a printer, document may be converted into a PDF which is sent as e-mail).

Regarding claim 23, which depends from claim 18, the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a multifunction device further comprising program code for converting said document to electronic format (col 26-32, documents can be held in memory of controller until a print request is issued, for example. Controller comprises RAM (col 6, ln 8-15), therefore, document must be in electronic format to be stored).

Claims 8-10,15-17, 24, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Czyszczewski et al. (US 6,577,907) in view of Quine (US 6782415) in further view of Daniels, Jr. et al. (US 6343327), hereafter referred to as Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels.

Regarding claim 8, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine teaches a document delivery method comprising identifying

different types of network destinations based on preferred mode of receipt by the

recipient, formatting a document for different types of network destinations without re-

imaging said document, automatically configuring document properties for a network

destination to optimize the output of the document at the network destination, and

sending said formatted document to each of the different network destinations, as

explained in the rejection of claim 1 above. The combination of Czyszczewski and

Quine does not disclose expressly a method further comprising resending said

document to a next preferred network destination for the same recipient upon a

predetermined condition being satisfied. Daniels, however, discloses a method of

resending said document to a next preferred network destination for the same recipient

upon a predetermined condition being satisfied (Daniels, col 7, ln 17-21, wherein

document is resent to a next preferred network destination for the same recipient. A

resending predetermined condition is shown in col 7, ln 9-15 of Daniels).

Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels are combinable because they are from the

same field of endeavor of document delivery methods. At the time of the invention, it

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method

of resending to a next preferred network destination for the same recipient based upon

a predetermined condition method of Daniels with the identifying, formatting, and

sending method of the combination of Czyszczewski and Quine. The motivation for

doing so would have been to improve delivery speed, accuracy, and effectiveness of the

document delivery (Quine, col 7, ln 65-67, col 8, ln 1-14). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to combine Daniels with the aforementioned combination of Czyszczewski and

Quine to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 8, the combination of

Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels further teaches a method wherein said

predetermined condition is satisfied when said document is undeliverable to said at

least one of said different types of network destinations (Daniels, col 7, ln 9-16, wherein

predetermined condition is notification or realization of a delivery failure. See also

Daniels, col 2, ln 20-23, showing that a predetermined condition is a notification or

realization of a delivery failure).

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 8, the combination of

Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels further teaches a method wherein resending said

document is according to a user-selected cycle function (Daniels, col 7, ln 17-21,

wherein resending is according to a user-selected cycle function, i.e. resending occurs

in accordance with preferred delivery destinations selected by user when inputting

preferences. See also col 6, ln 65-67, and col 7, ln 1-4, wherein delivery information is

specified in a data file, with options specified and selected previously by user).

Regarding claim 15, which depends from claim 11, the combination of

Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels further teaches a method further comprising

resending said electronic document to the same recipient at another preferred network

destination upon a predetermined condition being satisfied (Daniels, col 7, ln 17-21,

wherein document is resent to a next preferred network destination for the same

recipient. A resending predetermined condition is shown in col 7, ln 9-15 of Daniels).

Regarding claim 16, which depends from claim 15, the combination of
Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels further teaches a method further comprising
satisfying said predetermined condition when said electronic document is undeliverable
to said at least one of said different types of network destinations (Daniels, col 7, ln 9-
16, wherein predetermined condition is notification or realization of a delivery failure.
See also Daniels, col 2, ln 20-23, showing that a predetermined condition is a
notification or realization of a delivery failure).

Regarding claim 17, which depends from claim 15, the combination of
Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels further teaches a method wherein resending said
electronic document is in response to a user-selected cycle function (Daniels, col 7, ln
17-21, wherein resending is according to a user-selected cycle function, i.e. resending
occurs in accordance with preferred delivery destinations selected by user when
inputting preferences. See also col 6, ln 65-67, and col 7, ln 1-4, wherein delivery
information is specified in a data file, with options specified and selected previously by
user).

Regarding claim 24, which depends from claim 18, the combination of
Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels further teaches a multifunction device wherein said
computer-readable program code comprises program code for resending said
document to a same recipient at an alternate network destination upon a predetermined
condition being satisfied (Daniels, col 7, ln 17-21, wherein document is resent to a next
preferred network destination for the same recipient. A resending predetermined
condition is shown in col 7, ln 9-15 of Daniels).

Regarding claim 25, which depends from claim 18, the combination of

Czyszczewski, Quine, and Daniels further teaches a multifunction device wherein said

predetermined condition is satisfied when said document is undeliverable to said at

least one of said different types of network destinations (Daniels, col 7, ln 9-16, wherein

predetermined condition is notification or realization of a delivery failure. See also

Daniels, col 2, ln 20-23, showing that a predetermined condition is a notification or

realization of a delivery failure).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed June 28, 2006 have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive. On page 8 of Remarks, Applicant argues that Czyszczewski does

not teach or suggest that the multifunction device automatically determines at least one

document property for optimizing output. In the Office Action mailed April 13, 2006, the

examiner cited col 8, ln 61-64 of Czyszczewski for teaching automatically determining

format for said document. In this passage, incoming ASCII data is converted into

PostScript data. In this case, determining a format automatically (inherently) formats at

least one document property. As seen below in Tables 1 and 2, ASCII data comprises

128 characters. This limited data set defines control characters (Table 1) and Printing

Characters (Table 2). This limited data set in no way defines formatting a document

property for a document for different types of network destinations.

Table 1: ASCII Control Characters

Char	Oct	Dec	Hex	Control-Key	Control Action
NUL	0	0	0	^@	Null character
SOH	1	1	1	^A	Start of heading, = console interrupt
STX	2	2	2	^B	Start of text, maintenance mode on HP console
ETX	3	3	3	^C	End of text
EOT	4	4	4	^D	End of transmission, not the same as ETB
ENQ	5	5	5	^E	Enquiry, goes with ACK; old HP flow control
ACK	6	6	6	^F	Acknowledge, clears ENQ logon hand
BEL	7	7	7	^G	Bell, rings the bell...
BS	10	8	8	^H	Backspace, works on HP terminals/computers
HT	11	9	9	^I	Horizontal tab, move to next tab stop
LF	12	10	a	^J	Line Feed
VT	13	11	b	^K	Vertical tab
FF	14	12	c	^L	Form Feed, page eject
CR	15	13	d	^M	Carriage Return
SO	16	14	e	^N	Shift Out, alternate character set
SI	17	15	f	^O	Shift In, resume defaultn character set
DLE	20	16	10	^P	Data link escape
DC1	21	17	11	^Q	XON, with XOFF to pause listings; ":okay to send".
DC2	22	18	12	^R	Device control 2, block-mode flow control
DC3	23	19	13	^S	XOFF, with XON is TERM=18 flow control
DC4	24	20	14	^T	Device control 4
NAK	25	21	15	^U	Negative acknowledge
SYN	26	22	16	^V	Synchronous idle
ETB	27	23	17	^W	End transmission block, not the same as EOT
CAN	30	24	17	^X	Cancel line, MPE echoes !!!
EM	31	25	19	^Y	End of medium, Control-Y interrupt
SUB	32	26	1a	^Z	Substitute
ESC	33	27	1b	^[	Escape, next character is not echoed
FS	34	28	1c	^\	File separator
GS	35	29	1d	^]	Group separator

| RS | 36 | 30 | 1e | ^^ | Record separator, block-mode terminator |
| US | 37 | 31 | 1f | ^_ | Unit separator |

Table 2: ASCII Printing Characters

Char	Octal	Dec	Hex	Description
SP	40	32	20	Space
!	41	33	21	Exclamation mark
"	42	34	22	Quotation mark (" in HTML)
#	43	35	23	Cross hatch (number sign)
$	44	36	24	Dollar sign
%	45	37	25	Percent sign
&	46	38	26	Ampersand
`	47	39	27	Closing single quote (apostrophe)
(	50	40	28	Opening parentheses
)	51	41	29	Closing parentheses
*	52	42	2a	Asterisk (star, multiply)
+	53	43	2b	Plus
,	54	44	2c	Comma
-	55	45	2d	Hyphen, dash, minus
.	56	46	2e	Period
/	57	47	2f	Slant (forward slash, divide)
0	60	48	30	Zero
1	61	49	31	One
2	62	50	32	Two
3	63	51	33	Three
4	64	52	34	Four
5	65	53	35	Five
6	66	54	36	Six
7	67	55	37	Seven
8	70	56	38	Eight
9	71	57	39	Nine
:	72	58	3a	Colon
;	73	59	3b	Semicolon

<	74	60	3c	Less than sign (< in HTML)
=	75	61	3d	Equals sign
>	76	62	3e	Greater than sign (> in HTML)
?	77	63	3f	Question mark
@	100	64	40	At-sign
A	101	65	41	Uppercase A
B	102	66	42	Uppercase B
C	103	67	43	Uppercase C
D	104	68	44	Uppercase D
E	105	69	45	Uppercase E
F	106	70	46	Uppercase F
G	107	71	47	Uppercase G
H	110	72	48	Uppercase H
I	111	73	49	Uppercase I
J	112	74	4a	Uppercase J
K	113	75	4b	Uppercase K
L	114	76	4c	Uppercase L
M	115	77	4d	Uppercase M
N	116	78	4e	Uppercase N
O	117	79	4f	Uppercase O
P	120	80	50	Uppercase P
Q	121	81	51	Uppercase Q
R	122	82	52	Uppercase R
S	123	83	53	Uppercase S
T	124	84	54	Uppercase T
U	125	85	55	Uppercase U
V	126	86	56	Uppercase V
W	127	87	57	Uppercase W
X	130	88	58	Uppercase X
Y	131	89	59	Uppercase Y
Z	132	90	5a	Uppercase Z
[	133	91	5b	Opening square bracket
\	134	92	5c	Reverse slant (Backslash)

]	135	93	5d	Closing square bracket
^	136	94	5e	Caret (Circumflex)
_	137	95	5f	Underscore
`	140	96	60	Opening single quote
a	141	97	61	Lowercase a
b	142	98	62	Lowercase b
c	143	99	63	Lowercase c
d	144	100	64	Lowercase d
e	145	101	65	Lowercase e
f	146	102	66	Lowercase f
g	147	103	67	Lowercase g
h	150	104	68	Lowercase h
i	151	105	69	Lowercase i
j	152	106	6a	Lowercase j
k	153	107	6b	Lowercase k
l	154	108	6c	Lowercase l
m	155	109	6d	Lowercase m
n	156	110	6e	Lowercase n
o	157	111	6f	Lowercase o
p	160	112	70	Lowercase p
q	161	113	71	Lowercase q
r	162	114	72	Lowercase r
s	163	115	73	Lowercase s
t	164	116	74	Lowercase t
u	165	117	75	Lowercase u
v	166	118	76	Lowercase v
w	167	119	77	Lowercase w
x	170	120	78	Lowercase x
y	171	121	79	Lowercase y
z	172	122	7a	Lowercase z
{	173	123	7b	Opening curly brace
|	174	124	7c	Vertical line
}	175	125	7d	Cloing curly brace

~	176	126	7e	Tilde (approximate)
DEL	177	127	7f	Delete (rubout), cross-hatch box

As seen above in Tables 1 and 2, ASCII characters define a limited character set for basic text communication. In col 8, ln 61-64, ASCII data is converted into PostScript data. PostScript data describes type, graphics, and halftones as well as the placement on each page. By defining placement on a page, for example, the formatting includes defining the margins of the page. This is a document property.

Looking at specific claim language, Applicant has not defined what a "document property" comprises. Document properties could include, as Applicant has suggested, choosing between color or black and white, compression, password protection, and/or file type (Specification, page 14). However, this language is so broad it could be virtually be interpreted as anything (e.g. document weight, cost, printing on scented paper, paper type, etc.).

Czyszczewski discloses explicitly converting between ASCII data to a PostScript format. As shown above, ASCII comprises no document properties, while the PostScript format defines a plurality of document properties. Thus, the prior art of record meets the limitations of the claims.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dillon J. Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-

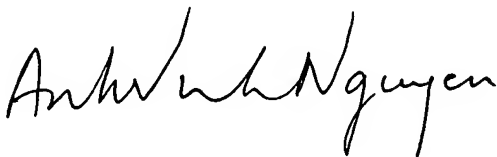5945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on (571) 272-7471. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DJM

September 16, 2006

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AU 2625